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FOR THE LIBRARY.

- From Dr. HARCOURT—Anatomical Plates. Anonymous.
 From the EDITOR—The Medical Press and Circular.
 From THE MANX NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Juan Y. Kelly's
 Manx Dictionary.
 From the EDITOR—The Farmer's Journal, Nov. 30, 1867.
 From the EDITOR—Anales del Museo Publico de Buenos Aires. By
 G. Burmeister, M.D., Ph.D.
 From T. SQUIRE BARRETT, Esq., F.A.S.L. The Chronothermalist, or
 The Forbidden Book, 1850, 2 vols. Captain Drayson, The
 Earth we Inhabit.
 From Professor BOGDANOW—Moscow Archæological, Historical and
 Geological Papers. Catalogue of Anthropological and Archæo-
 logical Objects.
 From W. C. DENDY, Esq., F.A.S.L.—Statistical Notes on the Progress
 of Victoria Colony.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

- From J. MEYER HARRIS, Esq., F.A.S.L. A Quanchee Aboriginal Skull
 from a cave in Teneriffe.

Mr. ROSE exhibited on the table a portion of the large collection of stone implements, weapons, etc., which had for some time been exhibited in the rooms of the society, consisting of over fifteen hundred specimens; and in illustration of these, after detailing the narrative of their discovery, he stated that he had carefully preserved an accurate account of each individual implement, and proceeded to make certain explanations of their characteristics. He had based his remarks upon the works of, and the results of personal conference with, the Danish professors, who of course were much more capable, from long familiarity with the subject, of affording instruction on topics connected with the stone age, than it was possible for a stranger, especially a foreigner, to do. In order to render his explanations as clear as possible, he had adopted a system of classification of the various types of implements as far as his judgment would allow him to do, in the order in which they had been made.

From various geological and other scientific researches, it was found that the earliest period to which, with certainty, the traces of the inhabitants of Denmark can be followed, was "more than three thousand years ago", when the land was described as covered with enormous and almost impenetrable forests, which, however, were more open towards the coasts; and for this reason the wild tribes who wandered to Denmark, chose these parts for their dwelling places, the woods offering them every facility and variety of ground for hunting, the waters and principal streams, running out into the sea, inexhaustible supplies of fish. These had no knowledge of any metal whatever; and all their implements and utensils were of wood, the bones and horns of animals, and of stone; the latter material being of course the most durable, has remained, comparatively speaking,

unchanged to the present day. Of these come first the *Tilhugger Steen*, chipping or hewing stones, with which all other descriptions of tools and implements were wrought. *Raastykker*, being rough, raw pieces,—wedges, axes, etc., etc. First roughly hewn out with the chipping stones, and afterwards ground *upon*, and perhaps with, grinding stones, which were of various descriptions of stone, granite, and other sorts. In order to be as serviceable as possible, they were made of the hardest description of stone, and almost exclusively of flint; they were found ground or polished on all four sides, on the two broad or flat sides, and sometimes only the edges. They are often very sharp, but at the same time, and most frequently, rather thick, which made them stronger, and thus more useful for working in wood. Originally they were believed to have been fastened in shafts; but as these shafts naturally have decayed in the course of centuries, they have never hitherto been found in Denmark. Mr. Rose had seen in the Royal Museum in Copenhagen, or in the Flensborg Museum in the Duchy of Schleswig, the shaft of a lance or harpoon, much broken, but still comparatively in good preservation; it was found in a moor. The shaft was undoubtedly split; but as it would be difficult to hold the axe in them, they were probably fastened, as the natives of many wild tribes use them at the present day by laying a kind of pitch round the stone, and securing it by lashing strips of hide round it. [Here Mr. Rose referred to an illustrative sketch.] These wedges, axes, etc., were used for the following purposes: as the oldest inhabitants of Denmark would not have progressed very well in the event of having to fell large trees with the sole aid of such insufficient tools as these stone axes. They also employed fire in the following manner. With the axe or wedge, a portion of the bark of the tree, and a groove into the stem, was removed, and in the hollow thus made glowing embers were laid, and blown upon as long as they lasted; the charred portion was then removed by the axes, fire again applied in the same manner as before, and this process continued until the stem was severed. As proof of this, in the turf-moors of Denmark, very old trees stems had been found, which appear to have been felled with stone axes by the aid of fire.

Huulmeister. These wedges or chisels were found in infinite variety, both as to size and form, as well in length as in breadth and thickness; and doubtless the various forms, when used in shafts, have had these again of as many varieties of form as the blades or chisels themselves. Thus, there were the long, broad, flat sort, apparently used without any shaft, but held in the hand: the shorter, broader and thicker, square or blunt-edged sort: the still broader but thinner type; one class with hollowed out sides, then both broad and narrow, thin, flat type. The boats used by these early inhabitants of Denmark were doubtless of a most rude and simple description, as the specimens excavated from the turf-moors plainly proved. Of those from Sattrup Moor and Nydam Moor, in the neighbourhood of Flensborg, in Schleswig, Mr. Rose could speak from experience, having seen them in the Flensborg Museum, already referred to.

From the samples discovered, it might be concluded that the na-

tives, after the usual custom of wild tribes, had simply taken the stem of a tree, and afterwards hollowed it out by the aid of fire, until it was buoyant on water, and to this work assuredly the (so-called Huulmeisler) hollow chisels, or gouges, were applied. They were composed of flint, like the wedges or axes, and only differed from them in so far that the edge was always grooved out hollow in a very careful and plainly defined way.

Smalmeisler.—To the same period belong sundry long, narrow four-cornered flint implements, called smalmeisler, or narrow chisels (almost similar to the cold set chisel used by our smiths, fitters, and mechanics of the present day in steel. The next sort of implement consisted of *Knivene* and Blocks or Cores, knives used both for domestic and working purposes, hewn out of flint, double edged, and with broad blades, but constructed with a handle. These latter were invariably only roughly hewn or chipped, probably because the edges being so thin would have broken away in grinding. Another description of these knives, called half-round or crescent shaped, sometimes made with small teeth, and often called sawblades. This latter sort were often fastened in wooden handles. The original kind of knife was most probably the *flekke*, or flake, struck or split at a single blow from the blocks or cores of flint, many of which bear apparently the marks of use quite plainly.

Hamre.—Besides these tools were the hammers and axes with the shaft holes bored through them ; not made of flint, but of tougher descriptions of stone, granite, trap, etc. The boring of these holes was supposed to have been accomplished with a drill, and the aid of water and sand : often and most frequently bored first partly from the one side and then from the other ; and finally broken through in the middle. Mr. Rose once saw in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen, a remarkable sample of the boring of a hammer, which had been bored very clearly from the one side *only*, and in the bottom of the hole thus bored a core left standing of about three-fourths of an inch in height, the original centre of the hole ; and upon being asked his opinion as to the means used to bore them, he suggested that a hollow bone might have been the drill used in conjunction with sand and water ; an opinion which had been very favourably received.

The hammers with the shaft-hole in the middle (of the length) were called hammers ; those, on the contrary, with the holes nearer to the edge were usually designated axes, and may have been used as tools in splitting wood, in which they were struck with wooden mallets, but both descriptions in cases of need were supposed also to have served as weapons of war. In some instances hammers of stagshorn had also been discovered with a shaft-hole bored through them near to one end, the other end ground or otherwise made to a sharp edge, a proof how the inhabitants were compelled to "make shift" in the absence of metal.

Landse, og Pile-Spidser, Harpuner, etc.—Among the most delicate and highly wrought specimens of the stone age, the lance-heads, harpoons, and arrow-heads were most conspicuous, the former were most probably used as weapons attached to shafts, either for thrusting or

hurling, the two latter used in the more peaceful, but not less necessary, purposes of securing the means of subsistence, either in fishing or hunting; what spoke very plainly in proof of the latter, was the fact that they were almost exclusively found in the moors, which were universally allowed to be the remains of ancient woods and forests. The exceeding beauty displayed in all of them, but especially in these last, rendered it a matter of wonder and admiration as to how a primitive uncivilised people, ignorant of the use of metal, could ever have produced such exquisitely fine work with the rude and simple means at their disposal.

One may be pardoned for thinking that with the rude bow, and arrows made of thin sticks of wood or reeds, and provided only with a flint point or head, not much game would have been secured, but there were proofs without end of the astounding accuracy with which people of the present day can use such weapons, as, for instance, in the Brazils, where the method of shooting consisted in the natives throwing themselves on the earth on their backs, and drawing the bows with their feet, and were still steady and sure of aim.

Skeeformet, Stykker, Skrabere, etc.—On the use of these two types opinions had been divided, the latter were still supposed to have been used as scrapers in removing the skin from animals; the former are known under their peculiar name on account of their resemblance in shape to primitive spoons. It would readily be believed, that with the acquisition of such a large number of specimens many curious incidents were connected: perhaps of scarcely sufficient interest to warrant a mention of them on the present occasion, while two yet very important, highly interesting and instructive points were still left unmentioned: viz. the localities, and the different depths below the surface in which the various pieces had been discovered: these, the speaker owned, were so diversified as to render it almost an impossibility to particularise, no particular type having been found exclusively in one particular locality or depth; as a rule the speaker thought that Jylland (Jutland) had the reputation of containing the greater number as well as more beautiful samples of all kinds, as also of bronze; on the other hand, the island of Fen had been rich in its contribution of gold to the museum; whether the two places were inhabited by similar or different races at the same time, or whether the inhabitants of either place were in a more advanced stage of civilisation, must, he thought, ever remain a subject of mere conjecture; of the island of Seeland he was not in a position to speak, never having been much located there, and when there, only in the capital.

The Danish professors argued from the vast stores of their antiquities collected from the whole length and breadth of the kingdom, that the various types of weapons and implements from the heathen periods very far back, establish beyond all doubt the fact that there were three distinct periods. 1st. *The Stone Age*, during which, in the entire absence of metal, all weapons, implements, utensils, etc., were made of stone, bone, or wood; 2ndly. *The Bronze Age*, where metal was known and used, especially bronze, but still not yet iron; and 3rdly. *The Iron Age*, where a knowledge of iron and its uses had become established.

It had, however, nowhere been clearly defined whether a term of transition elapsed between the uses of the second and third sort, or when the use and manufacture either of the stone or bronze, was discontinued, and this point also partially remains involved in mystery. The greater number of the examples in the speaker's possession were from the island of Fyen, principally from the centre and southern and western parts: this might be easily accounted for by the fact of his having been stationed at the extreme western end, and therefore his chief cruising ground was in the neighbourhood, for it might here be mentioned that the entire collection had been made under his own personal supervision—many pieces found upon the line of railway—or collected by tried and perfectly trustworthy and reliable agents, principally from the farmers and landowners; thus many were found in ploughing and cultivating the land, many had been given to him by personal friends and acquaintances, not a few were found by himself, and only three pieces in the whole collection of between 1,400 and 1,500 pieces having been purchased of dealers in curiosities and antiquities—a doubtful source, of which he had always had a reverend horror.

The thanks of the society having been given to Mr. Rose,

The CHAIRMAN said, that as Colonel Lane Fox had promised to give an account of the flint implements he had collected, it would be better to hear it before proceeding to the discussion of the subject.

Colonel Fox then proceeded to make some comments upon the collection of Mr. Rose, and referred at some length to various objects on the table, alluding to the close resemblance which existed between certain Danish and Irish forms of these flint implements. He also laid before the society a number of specimens of flint implements which he had found in certain ancient entrenchments in Sussex, extending, within sight of each other, through the county. The place where the greatest number of these rude implements were found was at Cissbury; and at one place had discovered a bronze dagger of remarkable construction. The animal remains associated with these implements were the bones of the *bos longifrons*. The different characters of the implements found at Cissbury and at Highdown were supposed to prove that they belonged to two distinct periods.

The thanks of the society were voted to Colonel Fox for his interesting communication.

Dr. BELL referred to the large collection of stone implements in the Copenhagen Museum; and to the historical account of Denmark by Professor Worsaae, from which he read several extracts, as throwing more light on the implements collected in Denmark by Mr. Rose, and the periods to which they might have belonged. He observed, that there was no trace of a gradual transition from a stone to a bronze age; but there were indications that at an early period a new race of men had entered Denmark, and suddenly changed the character of the implements previously used.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Rose that all savage tribes do not

make their boats by hollowing out trees. With regard to the period named of 3,000 years, he said, he had entertained the idea that an argument as to the period of the occupation of Denmark might be derived from the name of the country. "Dane", or "Danne", in Low German signified a pine-tree, and "mark", a field or plain; from which it might be inferred that Denmark was covered with pine trees, and hence had been called the country of pines (since been succeeded by oaks and beeches), when the Teutonic tribes made their appearance.

Mr. LEVIEN inquired whether there was anything in the character of the implements that might lead to an idea of their identity with others from which the date of their manufacture might be ascertained. It was deserving of consideration, how objects found in different parts of the continent of Europe resembled each other so much in type.

Mr. HIGGINS bore testimony to the extreme industry of Mr. Rose in making so extensive and typical a collection of stone implements in such a short period as seven years. He also thought that the special thanks of the society were due to Mr. Rose for the careful manner in which the various specimens had been arranged for exhibition. With regard to the paper just read, he (Mr. Higgins) would venture to say that a much greater value would have attached to it if particulars had been given—say in a tabular form—of the nature of the places from which the specimens were derived. He called attention to certain of the implements with saw-like teeth, and said he should be glad to know how Mr. Rose supposed they had been formed. It was the opinion of Professor Hildebrand, the Swedish State-Antiquary, that in the implements of a similar kind in the Stockholm Museum, the teeth had been produced by striking the thin edge with a piece of bone. The method of working the holes in the stones, which had been indicated by Mr. Rose, differed from that which Professor Hildebrand supposed to have been used. Many partly-worked specimens in the Stockholm Museum, in which small cones were left in the middle of the hole, seemed to indicate that the holes were formed by a stick worked in sand, and retained in position by a thong. With regard to the implements shaped like a shuttle, it had been observed by Professor Nilsson that they had a stroke from right to left upon them, as if produced by sharpening a needle or pin. One of the specimens in Mr. Rose's collection was probably intended for a different purpose, as the two principal surfaces are considerably curved, and are not marked with the usual furrow. With respect to the date of the specimens, he did not believe they belonged to any one period, but that their period extended from a very early one down to an almost recent date. He hoped the Fellows present would give their opinion as to the value of the assumed divisions between the periods when ground and unground weapons were used. The great value attached to the implements by those who used them, was shown by the fact that in several specimens fresh holes had been bored for the attachment of handles, when the first ones had been worn or broken away. In many cases, also, the tools were rechipped and reground so often as to reduce them almost to stumps. Stone weapons, he considered, could give no idea of the races of men by

whom they were made; the only means of determining that point seemed to be the osseous remains of the people themselves. The men of the old stone period in Scandinavia were spoken of by Nilsson, twenty-eight years ago, as Lapps; and the discovery in various parts of Europe of round skulls, of undoubted antiquity, was held to warrant the theory, that the whole of the western part of Europe was inhabited in the earliest times by a people resembling the Lapps. The limbs of these so-called Lapp-like people were, however, long, and indicate a tall people, and not a small race, like the Lapps. He (Mr. Higgins) was inclined to agree with Dr. Thurnam, that they were rather to be attributed to the Finns. With respect to the stone period in Sweden, he observed, that recent evidence showed that the chambered tumuli of that country do not contain solely the remains of round skulled people; on the contrary, the majority of the crania were remarkably similar to the characteristically long skulls found in the chambered tumuli of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

Mr. PEACOCK thought the holes in the stone celts might have been made by an instrument like a gouge. He remarked that in several parts of the country the stone celts are now used by the ignorant people as "charms"; and he mentioned an instance in which one of these ancient implements was found concealed under the floor, near the door of a cottage, having been placed there to keep out witches.

The Rev. DUNBAR HEATH said this was a most interesting subject; and he asked Mr. Rose whether the finding of these implements did or did not throw any light on the ordinary chronological theory, that Denmark, more than any other country, supplies a natural chronology in the pine-trees, oaks, and beeches, with which it was successively covered? Was there, in short, any connexion between the rude unpolished stone implements and the pine-tree period, or between the polished instrument and the oak period, the bronze implements belonging to the later period of beeches? When those three periods were spoken of, it was not unnatural to conceive that they were all of equal duration; but there must have been great difference in that respect. There must, for instance, have been a great difference in the length of the geological period, with which the rude stone implements were afterwards associated, and in that of the historical period to which the bronze implements belonged. The "drift" period must have been a thousandfold longer than the bronze period, which was quite modern compared with the stone age. He thought some similarity might be traced, in that respect, to the different periods required for the transmutation of species. As there was a long period of repose in the stone age, so there might have been long periods of permanence in certain species; and afterwards changes of species might have been produced much more suddenly than was generally supposed. So it might have been with the varieties of weapons which had been discovered, to which different periods had been assigned. He asked whether the polished weapons were found at a depth that corresponded with the oak period in Denmark, or whether there was any evidence that the unpolished weapons were situated below the polished ones.

Capt. TUPPER asked Mr. Rose whether, in making his collection, he had met with any bronze implements like the one found at Cissbury.

Mr. DENDY observed that when speaking of the people of Denmark they were speaking of the same people who formerly inhabited Sussex and other parts of England, which was necessarily occupied by Britons, Romans, and other races, therefore it was difficult to ascertain to which of those races any implements found in Sussex had belonged. He thought, indeed, that in many investigations the excavators are liable to become bewildered by finding implements of several periods, which might have been accidentally deposited ; modern skulls and modern implements being sometimes associated with those of more ancient date. Weapons of bone, and flint, and metal, were found intermingled in the mound of Anstilbury, in Surrey. Great caution was therefore required in such investigations, otherwise very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the things discovered.

Mr. BENDIR observed that when the Danes came to England they knew everything about the manufacture of metals, therefore the stone implements found in Sussex would not have belonged to them. No conclusions could properly be drawn respecting such implements unless they were found in numbers, for isolated facts were worth nothing in science.

Mr. DENDY remarked, in explanation, that there had been many previous invasions of the Danes.

Mr. PEACOCK also observed that the Saxon burial urns afforded evidence of there having been a Saxon people living in England before Cæsar's invasion.

Mr. McGRIGOR ALLAN directed Mr. Rose's attention to one of the implements exhibited in the museum, the possible use of which had not been ascertained, and he thought it would be interesting to the meeting if Mr. Rose would make some remarks on it.

Dr. HUNT said the extensive collection of stone implements which Mr. Rose had placed for inspection in the Society's museum was ample evidence of the care, zeal, and attention he had bestowed on the subject, and he had attended day after day to answer any questions respecting them. Mr. Rose was not only a lover of science, but he had shown himself anxious to do all he could to enlighten others respecting the interesting specimens he had kindly submitted to their inspection. The two statements made that evening illustrated each other, for had it not been for the complete series of specimens exhibited by Mr. Rose, many of those shown to them by Col. Fox might have been supposed not to have been the works of man. Near Hastings he had found a collection of flint flakes, which, but for the discovery of similar ones in Denmark, we should not have been able to acknowledge as works of art. It was indeed even still denied by some persons that they were the works of man, and they conceived them to be merely freaks of nature. With regard to the age of the implements it could be only conjecture ; but Mr. Rose had followed other writers in ascribing to them an age of 3,000 years at least. It had been observed

by Mr. Higgins that it would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Rose had stated where he got all the implements; but there were nearly 1,500 of them, and to give an account of them all was not to be done in a day. Allusion had been made to the use of stone celts as charms, and on that point he was able to speak as regarded the Shetland islands at least, where they were frequently used as charms. They were there called thunder-bolts, and when a cow was ill they were applied to it externally.

Mr. HIGGINS said that in Sweden portions of the stone celts are sometimes pounded and given internally to animals suffering from disease.

Mr. ROSE, in reply to the remarks on his paper, said, in the first place, that there could be no doubt of the value of the finished implements to their original possessors, for in some instances the same stone implement had been ground three times for the purpose of giving new edges, when that part of the stone had been broken. With regard to the age of the implements, that was a difficult and delicate question, but he had no doubt that the rough and the polished implements were contemporary. Metal implements had been found, but not frequently, with those of stone, which proved that the stone age did not cease all at once, and he believed that stone and bronze implements continued to be used together for a long time. As to the confusion that might arise from the occasional burial of ancient things in modern times, he admitted that such might occur, and he mentioned the case of the apprentice of a miller who possessed many stone implements which he greatly treasured, and when, in 1864, he was called on to serve as a soldier, he buried them in a box, and had he been killed, the deposit might have been dug up some two hundred years hence, and have led to much confusion among antiquaries. He confirmed the statements that stone celts are sometimes used as charms, and he said that they were so highly valued in Denmark that it was difficult to induce their possessors to sell them, as they were thought to bring good luck to a house. With respect to the locality of the implements, Mr. Rose said that he had written an introduction to his paper which would, to some extent, have explained how and where he became possessed of some of the specimens, but he had omitted it, as it related so much to himself; but he said that with the exception of the first fifty or sixty specimens which he had collected, he could tell where every specimen was found, and how he had got it. The small arrow heads, of which numerous examples were exhibited, were, he said, found at various depths, but seldom lower than three or four feet. With regard to the chipping stones, he thought they had not been used in finishing the tools. He could not agree that the implements shaped like shuttles, and generally called so, had been used for sharpening weapons. He had never seen any of the pointed specimens (like knives, harpoons, etc.) that had been ground towards the point or edge; they had only been chipped. With respect to the implement that had been referred to by Mr. Allan, in his opinion its use was unknown, the traditionary belief being that they were used by the priests in removing the skins from their beasts of sacrifice.

The Rev. DUNBAR HEATH said that on the plains of Marathon he had seen numbers of stone arrow heads similar to those collected in Denmark by Mr. Rose, and he supposed they had been used by the Persian soldiers. There was a large mound there in which they had been buried.

Colonel LANE FOX made some observations in reply to the remarks on his communication. With regard to the identity of form in connection with races, he said that all the implements found in the "drift" were of one type, and different from those he had found in Sussex, which corresponded with those in Mr. Rose's collection. The "drift" implements had a big end and a point, but no cutting edge. The resemblances to which he had drawn attention denoted a similar period, and the implements were of a later age than those found in the "drift." In all parts of the world there were found stone celts of the same form, but in the metal age, distinctions were observed from which identities of race might be traced. Stone shuttles had been found in Ireland of an oval shape, in which there were marks as if produced by sharpening other tools. Stones used for striking off flakes had also been found in Ireland, all of which were alike and bored on both sides until the holes nearly united. With regard to the flint instruments found in the pits in Sussex, he said they were all chipped, but none of them were polished. The pits at Highdown and at Cissbury belonged evidently to different periods. The discovery of the bronze dagger associated with a round skull tended to confirm the opinion expressed by the Rev. Mr. Greenwell and also by Dr. Thurnam, that long skulls are generally associated with stone implements, and bronze implements with short skulls.

The meeting then adjourned.

[The following letter from Mr. Wyatt, of Bedford, who was unfortunately unable to be present at the meeting, was subsequently received by Dr. Hunt, and is printed here in order to complete the subject.—ED. J.A.S.L.]

Bedford, Dec. 19th, 1867.

DEAR DR. HUNT,—I am much disappointed that I cannot attend the proposed discussion at the rooms of the Anthropological Society, but I have already availed myself of the opportunity kindly given by your Council of inspecting the collection of stone weapons and implements exhibited by Mr. Rose, and for this privilege I am very grateful. To any archæological student the collection would be very interesting, but to those who have directed special attention to the relics of the "stone periods," and to the study of the antiquity of the human race, it is peculiarly instructive and valuable. For these reasons one feels anxious to know whether any efforts are being made to secure it in this country, or at any rate as much of it as may comprise good typical specimens of the whole series. The magnitude of the collection gives good evidence of the zeal and industry of Mr. Rose during his long residence in Denmark; it charmed me, however, not so much by the number of specimens, nor by the great beauty of the surface-chipped specimens, but by the illustrative character of some of the

less finished ones. These seem to give instruction as to the progress in the form of implements as well as improvement in the art of fabrication. It appears to me, therefore, most desirable that the society should have a good record of the forms and types, if they are not successful enough to have the collection constantly accessible to their members. It struck me that the chief value of the collection consisted in the manifestation of the progress in the art of construction of fine tools and implements out of stubborn and intractable materials. Some of the Scandinavian types are profusely represented, but there are some groups, scanty in numbers, and less elaborated in their construction, which are exceedingly interesting memorials of the period.

I am, very truly yours,

Dr. Hunt.

JAMES WYATT.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.

DR. CHARNOCK, V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THE minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following gentlemen, as Fellows, was announced:

Lieutenant C. F. Ellis, Royal Artillery, The Citadel, Plymouth; George Allin, Esq., 14, High Street, St. Albans; James Butler, Esq., 35, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill; John Miller, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Madras; William Mason Scharlieb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Madras; Dr. Angelo Manzoni of Lugo (Ravenna), Italy, was elected Local Secretary for Lugo.

The following presents were announced as received:—

FOR THE LIBRARY.

From the AUTHOR—The Dialect of Banffshire, by the Rev. Walter Gregor, F.A.S.L.

From the AUTHOR—The Franklin Expedition, by R. King, Esq., M.D., F.A.S.L.

From the SOCIETY—Proceedings of the Royal Society, No. 96, Nov. 1867.

From the COMMITTEE—Catalogue of the Manchester Free Reference Library. Index Catalogue of the Hulme Lending Branch.

The DIRECTOR announced that Charles Harding and Henry Brookes, Esqrs., had been appointed Auditors for 1867.

The DIRECTOR stated that this was a meeting for the reception of Reports from Local Secretaries, and other Fellows of the Society.

The following letter was then read:—

Moscow, 4/16 December, 1867.

SIR,—I greatly regret that an excursion into Finland and Sweden prevented my receiving your letters, and replying to them at the time. I now hasten to send you the Annual Report of our Society; containing also (from pp. 27-36) that of the Anthropological Section,